owner, but has subsequently completely disappeared. Simple application of Occam's Razor is sufficient to resolve the issue.

The material of *Morum praeclarum* retained by Sowerby came from 11 miles off Port Shepstone, bearing N.W. by W., at a depth of 250 fathoms. (This was one of the few hauls made off the continental shelf, and one of the last of the survey, which dates it as March or April 1901, *fide* Barnard, 1964). This is here formally designated as the type locality of the species.

Melvill's original description of the general form and Barnard's detailed description of sculptural and other details should be read in conjunction. *M. praeclarum* is known from off Neill (O'Neil) Peak (28° 40′ S.) in Zululand south to the type locality (30° 44′ S.), in 27-250 fathoms. Barnard showed that the Cape St. Blaize locality cited by Sowerby was almost certainly due to a mutilated label.

The chief references to the species are as follows:

Morum (Cancellomorum) praeclarum Melvill Morum praeclarum Melvill, 1919: 69.

Oniscia macandrew (non Sowerby, 1888); Sowerby, 1903: 229.

Lambidium macandrewi (non Oniscia m. Sowerby, 1888); Barnard, 1963: 15.

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SUBSTITUTE NAME FOR CONUS
ORBIGNYI ARATUS
KILBURN, NOM. PREOCC.

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Dr. Harald A. Rehder has kindly pointed out that *Conus orbignyi aratus* Kilburn, 1973 (Ann. Natal Mus. 21 (3): 575), proposed for the sulcate southeast African subspecies of the lirate Japanese *Comus orbignyi orbignyi* Audouin, 1831, is a junior homonym of *Conus aratus* Gabb, 1873.

The substitute trivial name *Comus orbignyi elokismenos* ("scratched in furrows") is here proposed in its stead.

Dr. R. Tucker Abbott informs me (in. litt.) that specimens collected by A. Crosnier from off northwest Madagascar (310 to 428 meters) and by C. P. Fernandes from 400 meters, in mud, off Inhaca, Mozambique, have the character of both typical orbignyi and clokismenos.